

MODERN WAR AND PROPAGANDA WARFARE.

I. Characteristics of Modern War and Propaganda Warfare.

Wars in the past broke out following a declaration of war, and it consisted almost totally of armed conflict. Wars used to be comparatively small in scale and simple. However, in modern times, the clear demarcation between peace-time and war-time has become entirely lost. An extensive state of war covering the various fields of politics, economics, diplomacy and thought may already exist in peace-time and fighting reveals itself in the shape of obstinate and serious struggles and conflicts.

Consequently, any local incident, if it has international aspect, will have access to the eyes and ears of the people of the whole world by means of highly developed transportation and communication organs; thereby causing nations concerned to be involved deeply and quickly into the whirlpool of international controversy on politics, economics, diplomacy and thought. The propaganda and behind-the-line activities of the Allied Powers as well as the Central Powers are well known to us: In the recent Spanish Civil War, the power of thought propaganda not only split the country into the two factions of Rightists and Leftists, but also brought about fighting between Communists and nationalists, caused by the propaganda and intrigue of the Comintern. Judging by the course of events, it might even bring about the crisis for a second world war. So far, I have pointed out that thought propaganda warfare is a special characteristic of modern war. We must remember that propaganda warfare is being fought not only in thought, but also in various fields in various forms.

A. Diplomatic Warfare and Propaganda Warfare.

Recent development of productive industries, as well as industries in general throughout the various countries, has brought all the countries in closer contact to each other in regard to mutual dependence. At the same time, competition and the trend toward exclusiveness in the world's industrial economy has become the immediate stepping stone from international controversy to armed conflict. In the face of such complicated and delicate international situations, it becomes a paramount necessity hereafter that we strive to avoid war before it starts or prevent it from expanding and that we have more allies and friends. That is to say, propaganda work in diplomatic warfare has come to take an important role.

B. War-time Economy and Propaganda Warfare.

Further, the domestic industrial economy of a country has become more complicated and highly developed so that in order to mobilize national powers to the greatest extent in war-time and to maintain and reinforce the war, it is necessary to unify and control these industrial economic organizations, as well as their functions. At the same time we must assure and consolidate our people's living conditions. We are all aware that in order to accomplish such a task during World War I, the governments of the various countries carried on propaganda activities to accelerate war-time economy, and that the people acted willingly in accordance with the government's effort.

C. National Spirit and Propaganda Warfare.

Furthermore, modern war is fought at the risk of the fate of the countries involved. Consequently, the entire population, whether at the front line or at home, must participate directly or indirectly in the war, and so everybody at home has to face pains and difficulties unlike those experienced by the soldiers at the front. Therefore, in order to overcome such national difficulties and sufferings, it is quite clear that a drastic spiritual training is necessary starting from peacetimes. Accordingly, national spirit must be unified and intensified and the people themselves must take the initiative to attain this aim.

Recently, especially liberalistic, individualistic, and materialistic ideas, have found their way into the people. Above all, the destructive and revolutionary ideas of communism and its advocates demoralizes the people by taking advantage of the wartime spiritual instability of the nation and by resorting to all kinds of severe means, such as anti-military and anti-war ideas, revolutionary movement, riots, strikes, etc., and strive to arouse feelings of class conflict among the people, leading them into civil war, and thereby force us to meet the tragic fate of losing the war in the midst of it by their mischievous tricks. Thus, it becomes necessary for us to plan some counter measures against it. And the time has come for the nation to crush and uproot those unhealthy thoughts, treacherous acts and destructive movements, uniting whole-heartedly and contributing toward the betterment of society.

By perusing what we have stated so far, one can easily understand that a modern war is fought on a colossal scale; which is at the same time characterized by complications and delicateness. We not only find that armed warfare itself has completely changed in contents but also that international economic war, diplomatic war, and propaganda war revolving around it not only in peace-time but in war-time also are important factors which play a decisive role.

The most important points above all which were practical during World War I by the participating nations with regard to thought propaganda warfare extended into the following fields:

D. Thought propaganda war used in coordination with economic war during World War I.

(1) In order to prepare domestic economy for war, actions were taken (especially in Germany, France and England) for mobilization and control in this field. (Mobilization of man-power; price regulation; supply and distribution of food).

(2) In order to obtain funds and resources to the greatest extent possible, various methods were tried; (various methods were resorted to in order to obtain donations from each home such as gold, silver, jewels, iron, copper, Aluminium and lead). (Germany especially was active in this line.)

(3) Propaganda was carried out in foreign countries in order to attain a sufficient supply of funds, raw materials and military supplies from these countries. (Germany was especially active)

(4) Actions were taken to secure markets for commercial commodities, as well as fields for investment and for the enlargement and stabilization of the latter. (Especially Germany).

(5) Efforts were made for the subscription of national bonds in foreign countries as well as for obtaining the largest possible loan. (Especially England, France, toward America).

(6) Activities were carried out to disturb the war-time economy of enemy countries by interfering with economic control and mobilization in enemy territories as well as by causing uneasiness in the economic life of enemy populations by cutting off the routes of money circulation, and the introduction of terrorism. (Especially by Germany).

(7) Efforts were made to draw away the allies and sympathizers of the enemy to one's own side; to prevent them from supplying the enemy with war materials; and to make them supply, instead, war materials to his own country. (Especially by Germany).

(8) Economic as well as propaganda measures were carried out to disturb enemy markets and to win them over. (Especially by Germany).

E. Propaganda in Foreign Diplomacy , etc., and thought propaganda during the World War.

(1) Belligerents worked hard during the pre-war and wartime periods to win over allies which might guarantee their military interests, material or nonmaterial. (England, France and Germany).

(2) Efforts were made to conclude agreements by which to secure war materials, foodstuffs, and daily necessities. (Especially England and France).

(3) Efforts were made to pry apart the enemy from its allies, entente powers, and powers in secret treaty with it, and make them revolt against the enemy.

(4) Internal frictions, revolutions and strikes, etc., were inflamed within the enemy and enemy allies to disrupt and disturb political and economic organizations.

(5) Anti-government and dissatisfied factions were utilized for the purpose of spying out military secrets of the enemy. (All the belligerents did it).

So far I have stated on the activities in two directions outside of military operations. In modern warfare, large scale operations such as these are unseen forces. This political operation is effected from the back gate, contrary to armed conflict, which seeks to fight out openly. It is easy to imagine what mischief it will cause the enemy when handled skillfully.

During the world-war, all civil and governmental organs were mobilized to carry on these operations, and the total strength of the nation was employed in war.

In the United States, for instance, 75,000 volunteers in some 5,200 organizations delivered 755,590 speeches and lectures; 700 translators were engaged in writing newspaper articles for foreigners to read; over 30 varieties of pamphlets were printed in 7 languages, and 75,000,000 copies of them were printed and distributed throughout the United States; posters and cards were printed at 1,438 different places; 100,000 copies of newspapers for propaganda use were printed each month; 200,000 slide lanterns were manufactured and 700 varieties of military pictures were shown each month. The number of men and the amount of material as well as necessary workshops that were employed in propaganda for home consumption are beyond calculation.

Especially, in regard to the food problem during the Great War, the way the women of America partook by voluntarily starting the food saving movement and succeeding in driving home its significance is something worthy of special mention. Needless to say, they were engaged in the same jobs as the men were.

Thus, during World War I men and women, the old and young alike, all united toward one purpose, offered self-denying services to their country by sharing in economic or propaganda warfare in one way or another.

II Propaganda and Intrigue in the World War.*

Thought propaganda in modern warfare is called the "War without Weapons," the "Poison-pen" or again "Paper Poison Gas", and is regarded the equal of several army corps. Military propaganda and intrigue practiced during the World War may be divided into: (a) propaganda and intrigue directed against the enemy, (b) propaganda for home consumption; (c) propaganda and intrigue for foreign consumption.

The first includes: (a) Those directly aimed at the enemy's fighting forces, (b) those directed at the enemy's flank, his home and (c) those directed at the allies and sympathizers of the enemy.

Propaganda for home consumption includes those directed toward the frontlines and those directed for consumption behind the lines. Propaganda and intrigue for foreign consumption include those intended for neutral nations and third powers.

A. Propaganda and intrigue against the enemy.

Thought propaganda intended directly against the enemy is generally conducted for the purpose of winning a battle without resorting to arms; First of all, by demoralizing the enemy troops, thereby driving the enemy into disorder; by misleading the enemy's judgement thereby bringing about chaos in the enemy command, at the same time hampering the enemy's plans of operation or causing mutiny, mob outburst and revolt among the enemy forces, then grasping this opportunity to bring about victory or retreat and surrender of the enemy forces. Regarding the rear of the enemy, the purpose is to cut off communications between the front and homeland by breaking down unity at home; to lower or destroy the enemy's capacity to carry on the war, or to cause a revolution, mob uprising or riot, and to cause uneasiness and confusion among the people by spreading rumors; make the people lose their fighting spirit through false reports; to start strikes and sabotage among the industrial workers at munition factories and cause them to refuse to be drafted, or to bring about assassination of men holding important positions or cause them to lose their power, and finally to bring about anti-government feeling among the politicians. Buying over of enemy newspapers, obstruction and destruction of means of communication, etc., are also carried out.

B. Propaganda for home consumption.

There are two phases to this, the positive and negative. The positive way is to inflame a spirit of aggressiveness and patriotic sacrifice in the minds of the soldiers at the front and the people at home to ensure victory through national unity, while the negative way is arrived at safeguarding the military as well as the people at home from ill-meant propaganda and incitations, as well as subjugating and expelling these propaganda and incitations.

C. Propaganda for foreign consumption.

The main purpose is aimed at making third parties recognize that the war was opened on good and just reasons, at the same time arousing the ill-feelings of 3rd powers against the enemy; to show one's superiority over the enemy, thus gaining the good will of third powers, and if possible, involve a neutral country in the war to fight against the enemy or under favorable conditions, let it remain neutral.

Given above are the important aims of propaganda warfare. I will now cite as reference some well-known examples found in the World War:

D. Types of propaganda used with success in bringing about confusion and collapse of enemy lines.

(1) During the Great War, the Allied Forces, specially against Germany, distributed printed matters such as hand-bills, leaflets, newspapers, etc, by aeroplanes, and specially equipped balloons over the enemy lines and within German territory and also sent such printed matters secretly to Germany through neutral states. Of these, leaflets alone numbered several score millions. Printed on these were such headings as: "Notification of the defeat of the German army and the internal riot, confusion, and starvation," "Surrender as prisoners of war and be well treated," as well as language abusing the Kaiser; attacking the German government, and words intended to inflame the people toward a revolution.

(2) Wrapping papers of various imported foodstuffs, as well as comfort-kits sent to the soldiers at the front were printed with such words inducing the Germans to surrender, stop fighting, or start a revolution.

(3) Secret printed matters were forwarded to the soldiers at the front and working men in the ammunition factories. Forged letters were sent to the soldiers at the front as well as their families at home instigating the soldiers to desert and urging home folks to start a revolutionary movement.

(4) Propaganda bills concerning peace and revolution were distributed among soldiers and laborers at railway stations, restaurants and bars. Also similar slogans were posted in those places.

E. Propaganda to effect separation and antagonization of third parties.

These were mainly carried out by Germany during the World War.

(1) By causing the uprising of riots in Ireland, tried to arouse the sympathy of Irish-Americans, and thereby hoped to put a wedge between America and England, but failed in the attempt.

(2) By causing uprisings in both India and Afganistan, trying to ply them apart from England but failed.

(3) During the early stages of the war, Germany started a peace movement in America realizing success for a time but failed following the sinking of the American Liner, Lusitania.

F. Propaganda which shocked the country.

(1) From autumn of 1918, an after-effect of the Russian Revolution penetrated into Germany and revolutionary propaganda was started there in concert with the supply of funds by the Russian Ambassador Jaffe as well as the sneaking of many agitators into Germany. Many events followed one after another, such as political demonstration by the Independent Socialist, Spartacus Party and Leftist-labor Union and strikes in ammunition factories as well as riots.

(2) On account of the propaganda dropped from the skies into Germany by the Allies saying that Italy and other neutral states had participated in the war, one after another on the side of the Allies, the fighting spirit of the Germans dropped suddenly. Though information concerning America's participation into the war was kept secret for a long time by the German Government, yet by the unique propaganda method of the Allies it was exposed and came like a thunder-bolt shock upon the German people.

G. Propaganda intended to ferment revolutionary movements during the Great War.

(1) Inflaming the Russian Revolution following March, 1917.

This was the successful one planned and operated by Germans; it is a well-known fact that Lenin and his staff were sent from Germany to Russia in a so-called "sealed train."

(2) Revolt of the French army and people.

This was the result of the influence of the Russian revolution and the intrigue of the Germans. At the time of the battle of Aisne in which the French Army was badly defeated, French soldiers on leave who were influenced by German propaganda started a rebellion and were ready to march toward Paris instead of to the front and at one time, almost ten divisions joined the insurgency exposing France to a critical situation. This incident made the then French War Minister cry out that there were only two divisions of reliable troops between Soissons and Paris, and that if the German Army had opened a great attack at that moment a grave situation would have arisen.

(3) The instigation of revolution in Germany since August 1918.

The mutiny of sailors on board Friedrich Der Grosse and Westfalen in August, the revolt of sailors at Kiel Naval Base in October, the revolt on board the Turing and her surrender, the riots and revolution in Hamburg on November 5th, finally caused Kaiser Wilhelm II to flee from his country.

H. Propaganda organizations among the powers during the Great War.

(1) In England, immediately after the out-break of World War I in August, 1914, a newspaper bureau was established by enlarging the propaganda organs which had already been prepared since peace-time. Moreover, in January, 1917 a bureau of intelligence was newly created in addition and all kinds of propaganda activities were unified and strengthened it.

Later on, an Advisory Committee was established consisting of Lord NORTHCLIFF and three others. Then Lord NORTHCLIFF himself went to America with a mission on propaganda and political expeditions and his efforts were quite successful. In February, 1918, the Ministry of Intelligence was newly created and Mr. BEAVERBROOK became its Minister while Lord NORTHCLIFF took the chair as head of the Anti-Enemy Propaganda Bureau. Then, after a lot of complications, Lord NORTHCLIFF finally came to supervise the entire function of the Political Propaganda Committee, and through propaganda activities on a grand scale, he had succeeded in causing Germany to collapse from within.

(2) In America, a Public Information Committee was organized by President Wilson in 1917, immediately after America's participation in the World War. The members of this organization were the Secretary of State, Secretaries of Army and Navy, and Mr. George CREEL who became its chairman and supervised the entire propaganda activities both within and abroad.

(3) In France, the Foreign, Army and Navy Ministries each had its own propaganda organ respectively working in concert among themselves. In April, 1915, aerial propaganda squads were put up, in 1917 a newspaper bureau was organized and in the same year an Anti-Foreign Propaganda Committee was formed, and it is well known that in 1918 Intelligence Propaganda Committee had put every effort on propaganda activities against the enemy.

(4) As to Germany, propaganda work during the early part of the World War was merely to utilize only the one organ paper for propaganda without any unification. However, after much meandering between the military authorities and different departments of the Government, a systematic propaganda organization was set up for the first time in August 1918, through the suggestion of General RUDENDORF. However, it was too late and could not combat the fierce propaganda onslaught of the Allied Nations and this had been one factor for Germany's defeat.

As stated above, propaganda warfare unknown in the past history had been unrolled during World War I. The methods put into use were: newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, and other organs of speech, aeroplanes, balloons, distribution of bills, pasting of posters, utilization of telegraph, moving picture and magic lanterns; compilation of information, speech making, demonstration, month to month propaganda and spreading of rumours, and every possible means.

The contents of these propaganda varied from good and beautiful to bad and ugly and every feeling and knowledge of human being had been mobilized.

The development of thought propaganda warfare during the World War, on one hand, had hastened the end of the war. Yet, on the other hand, it had left something fearful for generations to come. This is, to be specific, the revolutionary movements which were utilized for thought propaganda during the world war. This immediately caused Tsarist Russia to become a scene of revolutionary upheaval; and it also accounts for the cultivation of Revolutionary Movement in Germany which continued until the appearance of Hitler in recent years. Moreover, with the Great War as an opportunity the communist revolutionary movement, centering around the Soviet elements, has now become a movement to communize the whole world; and its intrigue is getting deeper and deeper; and some regard it a cancer of the world.

III. Thought Propaganda Warfare Surrounding Japan At Present.

A. The Scheme of Comintern in China.

It is a well-known fact that, at the outbreak of the World War, LENIN and his followers got angry at the way the Socialists in different countries belonging to the Second International had turned out to be patriots, and withdrew from the Second International. When they had succeeded in the Russian Revolution in 1917, they had organized the Third International or Comintern with the purpose of world revolution, and had begun to propagandize world communism. The Third International is headquarters for mass instigation and communist propaganda.

This international revolutionary propaganda organization has its headquarters in Moscow, and communist parties in every country are its branches; and the world convention meeting once every two years assumes the functions of a supreme organ, and under it are established such organs as executive committee, Administration Bureau, and the communist newspapers. Ever since its organization 18 years ago, they have persistently continued their propaganda of communism by giving orders to communist parties in every country, and their secret scheme of creating political and social chaos and disorder among other nations. This headquarter itself is really a true form of Soviet Russia, a Soviet Russia in camouflage. Within Soviet Russia, the Government has a strong system or organization for regulating the speech and press, and is able to oppress or over ride its people quite easily.

Monopolizing the organs of speech and press, the radio and publication, the Government controls a perfect unification. Outwardly, it shuts off every propaganda from abroad and all informations and propaganda are controlled by the Tass News Agency and strict restrictions are put on news by foreign correspondents. Russia is preparing for propaganda warfare by utilizing every Russian organ abroad for gathering information.

However, when Soviet Russia saw that the flourishing condition of Facism in Italy and Germany, the positive policy of Germany in the Near East as well as the positive policy of Japan in the Far East, was beginning to be an increasing menace to Russia, she at once grasped hands with the democratic nations which were against Facism. By stretching her hands to the 2nd International, she had organized the People's Front Movement as an outlying propaganda organ to form a unified line to cope with the so-called Imperialism and Facism. In France, Soviet Russia helped the formation of the Blum Cabinet and in Spain, she had given rise to the most miserable civil war. Furthermore, in the Far East, Russia stretched her devilish hand to China and forced the Chinese Communist and the Red Army to compromise with the Chinese Government and began her anti-Japanese movement and to challenge Japan by forming the Chinese People's Front Party.

The Far Eastern Bureau, the leading organ for the communizing activities in China, has been established either in Shanghai or Harbin, and is making use of not only Russian Diplomatic organs but also all kinds of commerce and communication facilities for its purpose. Talented schemers who are sent directly either from the headquarters in Moscow or the Maritime Province of Siberia, are guiding the People's Front Party and other Anti-Japanese organizations. The official organs for the communizing of China and Anti-Japanese propaganda are as follows:-

a. Russo-Chinese Culture Association (President, Sun Ko, Honorary President, Yen-Fai-Ching, and Ambassador Begenerff.)

While the association professes to be a cultural organization outwardly, it is gathering many pro-Russian elements among both officials and civilians in China and is doing pro-Russian and anti-Japanese propaganda work tactfully. For instance, on all Russian memorial holidays, and at every available opportunity, grand gatherings are held utilizing such occasions for their propaganda activities. They also publish a magazine, "Russo-Chinese Culture", to communize China and for the sake of anti-Japanese propaganda.

b. Russian Residents Club in Shanghai.

This club was organized in March, 1937, with the Russian

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Consul SPILVANEIK as its President, and is being watched as a gathering place for the propaganda members of Bolshevism, and its headquarters for intrigue.

(c) United Branch of the Association of Exporters Guild in Soviet-Russia (No 2 Peking Street, International Settlement, Chief of Branch Division).

This is a trade organ for Soviet-Russia in China, and has branches in Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin. There are enough evidences to suspect that they are being utilized for espionage, communizing and Anti-Japan Propaganda.

(d) Tientsin Investment Corporation.

This is a Russian Bank established by Russians formerly employed by the North Manchurian Railway and is active as an organ/supplying money for the communizing of North China.. And there is now a plan to open up a branch in Shanghai.

(e) Fu-Shing Koosi

Formerly, this firm served as Russia's espionage organ as a trading company, but recently it has continued its business under American nationality and has its branches in Shanghai, Tientsin and Kalgan. It is still active as an espionage organ for Soviet Russia.

(f) Among the Anti-Japanese speech and communication organs under the supervision of Soviet Russia, there are the Tass Branch to begin with; the China Daily Herald; (Chinese title, "Chung - Kuo-Pas-tao, President Harrel, Chief Editor, Deuff). etc., which all serves as official press for the Communist Party.

There are also the "Shanghai Evening Post", the "China Press", the "Shih-Shih-Hsin-Pas", which are suspected of being connected with and of receiving funds from the Communists. The "Chung-Kuo-Hu-Sheng" and various other Anti-Japanese magazines and periodical printed matters are being published on a great scale.

(g) Besides the above mentioned, the Russian Government controlled Merchant Marine Corps, Shanghai Agent, (address at No. 51, Canton Road, International Settlement; President - Solerich; Assistant - Ilos Rand); the all Russian Petroleum Trust, Shanghai Branch (address at No. 20, Canton Road, International Settlement, President - Freidmann, Assistant - Mrs. Spillwarnecke, Consul at Shanghai); the Russian International Book Co., Ltd., Shanghai Agent, (address at Chuir-An-Ssu Road,

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International Settlement; Storekeeper-Kartz); and the Moscow People's Bank, Shanghai Branch, (address at Kian-Hsi Road, International Settlement; Branch-Manager- Ivannoff), are all supporting the activities of the various Reds Anti-Japanese organizations, like the Peiping-Tientsin Vanguard Association, the Anti-Japanese Salvation Associations of every city, the Student's Salvation Associations of every province, and all manufacturers Salvation Associations, in close collaboration with the Anti-Japanese People's Front.

On the other hand, by keeping contact with the secret espionage system, the G.P.U. in Shanghai, they are plotting in the midst of the Sino-Japanese Incident, upholding Lenin's creed "Communizing of China is the Key to World Communism."

(h) The Chinese Communist Party and the Red Army.

The Comintern, moreover, is developing the Anti-Japanese propaganda through the collaboration of the Kachung Government with the Chinese Communist Party and the Red Army. The outline of their activities is as follows:

In the beginning of March, this year, the Comintern had dispatched BOROTSKI, CORSKY, Li-Mu-Fei, Chief Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, and Shik-Fo-Tsun, Chief of Political Department of the same, to Nanking as representatives and had them confer through the efforts of Sun-Ke. The Nanking Government, in return, had sent Ho-Chung-Han, Chang-Chung, and Tsai-Li, in the middle of March together with 100,000 cotton apparels as present, and had these men confer with Mao-Tse-Tung.

A treaty pertaining to Anti-Japanese propaganda and anti-Japanese struggle had been formally signed on April 14th, at Ksi-An, between Ku-Chu-Tung, representative of the Nanking Government and Chow-En-Lai, representative of the Communist Army.

Together with the outbreak of the North China Incident, the Comintern ordered Wang-Ming, delegate of the Communist Party to Russia to make trips between Russia and the Chinese Communist Party Headquarters in Fu-Shi-Hsiang-Hsi Province and to bestir himself in inflaming and directing Anti-Japanese propaganda. Following the expansion of the Incident to Shanghai, Comintern activities were carried on with added intensity, on the one hand, the Comintern imposed upon the Nationalist Government to release Communist leaders detained in prisons, and finally, when the China Incident was at its height, it brought about the conclusion of the Sino-Russian Non-Aggression Pact. On the other hand, it is reported that agreement was reached by which the Mother country will transport to China excellent instigators, airplanes, tanks, machine guns etc., in large quantities.

(i) Activities in Manchuria.

Comintern activities in China are given above. Next, it is necessary to relate on its activities in Manchuria.

Communization of Manchuria has also been long ago regarded by the Comintern. With the entire areas along the North China Railway as its stronghold, it made efforts to turn Manchuria into a communist state. In particular, as result of concentration of comintern propaganda on Koreans migrating into Manchuria, extensive implantation of despoiled Communist organizations was realized. As the Manchurian branch of the Chinese Communist Party, the Manchuria Provincial Committee as well as various other organs were organized.

The cell-like organizations of the Communists in the cities and towns, and the Communist bandits in the various districts are now carrying on guerilla activities. Recently, as a link in the chain of Anti-Japanese people's frontline movements, the Communists are aiming at the establishment of the "North-Eastern Anti-Japanese State Relief Government" and the "Anti-Japanese State Relief Army". The Comintern is making serious efforts to supply the Manchurian Communists with arms and military funds to enable the Communist bandits in the various districts to rise up in arms and open up guerilla activities; to start a movement to expand such organizations; to coordinate the Korean Revolutionary Army with the anti-Manchurian and Anti-Japanese Army as well as to inflame and appease the ordinary bandits without any thought background to join in the anti-Japanese peoples' Frontline.

To achieve this purpose, the Comintern is sending numerous Manchurians, Chinese and Koreans trained in Russia into Manchuria across the border and by other channels.

It seems that lately the supreme directive organ of the Manchurian Communist Party has moved to the East of Harbin, but its whereabouts is always kept absolutely secret. There are also rumors that the Manchurian Communist Party is receiving directives from the Comintern mainly through the various organs located in the Maritime Province of Siberia, above all, through the detached organs of the Comintern in China (through the lower organs in Manchuria, from the Eastern Russian-Manchurian border), as well as through wireless communications.

As result of the recent transfer of the North China Railway, all the publicly declared organs of the Manchurian communist party have been swept away, but it is worthy of note here that the country is still infested with communist bandits; spy activities are going on; anti-Manchurian and anti-Japanese terrorist activities are still going on and are tending toward an underground movement.

Now, in viewing the above in a broad light, we find that the substance of the thought warfare directed against Japan from all sides is unmistakably found in the activities of the communist party and its advocates, and a general outline of it has been actually exposed incidentally with the outbreak of the China Incident.

In view of these circumstances, it is an urgent and immediate necessity for our country to perfect and improve upon our methods to cope with the thought propaganda directed against us from within and from without as well as to perfect our national defense. The situation demands that we prepare ourselves without a moment's delay.

IV. Our Thought Propaganda and What the Nation Should Be Prepared For.

In relating the above mentioned three items, it has not been the purpose to merely lay down the facts. The purpose has been to offer briefly the immediate problems confronting our nation itself at the present time and to call the nation's attention to it. Nay, the situations are such that they do not permit futile arguments on the situation or hesitation in executing counter-measures.

The situations earnestly demand action with firm and indomitable spirit on the part of the nation.

Here, I wish to call the nation's attention to the fact that the ultimate aim of thought propaganda is by no means a muster of sentiments simply involving leaflets, posters, radio broadcasts and the like, noisy and dazzling, and which are heard or seen. Any thought propaganda which does not accompany action and practice is nothing more than frolic or mere celebration.

The purpose of thought propaganda, in other words, is aimed at the unification of the social activities of the nation in line with state aims upon the spiritual basis of loyalty and patriotism. In order to achieve this, it is necessary that one be above his individual desires and interests and voluntarily engage himself in hardships and submission. Once this point is forgotten, passion overrules and practice is forgotten, resulting in un contemplated conduct and destruction.

Fortunately our country, unlike the Occidental countries, possessed directly no battlefield within our own territory. Nevertheless, the progress of science no longer permits pleasure in the rear no matter how remotely it is located from the battlefields in respect to distance. Accordingly, should our country find it necessary in the future to prosecute a war of considerably large scale, our people would have to undergo in the midst of war labor and toils greater than those undergone by the peoples of western Europe in the Great World War, and also continue a life of endurance and fortitude.

Just as the peoples of the various countries during the Great World War submitted themselves to control even in all matters concerning daily life and fulfilled their home-front duties, our people must hereafter comply with control and guidance with a further firm will and obtain good results by execution.

While it is true that our country has not yet undergone sufficient trials in thought propaganda warfare, this fact does not mean by any means that we are incapable of conducting thought propaganda warfare. Our country possesses a matchless national structure and a great ideal and spirit which are derived therefrom; everyone of our people possesses the "Yamato domashii" and a spirit of loyalty and devotion. Possessing these, we have nothing to fear at the present time, but we have not had the chance of undergoing training. Therefore, the people should promptly understand well what is meant by thought warfare, and we must establish a nationwide system of propaganda and propagation, including both the government and the people, have the government's intentions thoroughly understood by everyone among the people, and endeavor to avoid omissions and miscarriage in immediately putting them into practice with which to overcome the emergency.

Ever since the foundation of our country, justice has been our national policy; and co-existence and co-prosperity our national ideal. And we have down to this day prided ourselves in performing deeds but not words for the realization of this great ideal, with the result that we have created a traditional thought known as "koto age sezu". /T.N.: Literally, it means "not to say it out", or, in other words, to keep silent about one's own deeds./

However, the time does not permit the maintenance of our country's tradition, and it now behooves us to proceed to proclaim to the world our ideal and great spirit and our national policy in order to overcome tricky, vicious thought intrigues, to establish real peace of mankind, to push forward the great banner of justice, and to enlighten mankind.

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Nevertheless the thought warfare to be undertaken by our country is neither a falsified propaganda nor a mouth-piece for brute force, but a fair and open one conducted with a clear conscience. It is a great ideal immutable for ages and an ethical concept of the world which openly and squarely convinces everybody.

The path which our country should proceed is fixed. It is, therefore, the present duty and responsibility of our people to thoroughly infuse into themselves the concept of our national structure, to concentrate every facility toward this end, realize the fruits of a state governed according to the Imperial way, and to do everything possible to place our fatherland on a firm foundation.